

ENFORCEMENT OF THE GEARY LAW.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

Pursuant to House resolution of the 22d, information relative to instructions issued to collectors of internal revenue and other officers of the Treasury Department relating to the enforcement of the Geary law.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., September 27, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of House resolution dated the 22d instant, wherein the Secretary of the Treasury is requested "to enumerate to this House such instructions as have been forwarded to collectors of internal revenue or other officers of the Treasury Department relating to the enforcement of the act of May 5, 1892, known as the Chinese exclusion act, together with the estimated number of Chinese now in this country, the number deported, and the number registered under said act," and in reply to transmit herewith copy of circular dated May 7, 1892, containing the act above referred to and previous acts relating to the exclusion of Chinese; copy of the regulations, dated July 7, 1892, for the issue of certificates of residence to Chinese laborers and others under the act of May 5, 1892; copy of circular dated September 1, 1892, in relation to Chinese exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition; copy of the revised regulations for the issue of certificates of residence to Chinese laborers and Chinese persons other than laborers, dated April 8, 1893; copy of circular dated May 4, 1893, instructing customs officers and collectors of internal revenue to refrain from making arrests of Chinese who have failed to register under the provisions of the act of May 5, 1892, and copy of a circular letter dated May 24, 1893, addressed to collectors of customs at the principal ports, modifying the circular last above referred to.

With reference to the estimated number of Chinese now in the United States, I have to say that the latest information on the subject is that contained in the Census Report of 1890, from which it would ap-

pear that the Chinese population in that year was 106,688. The total number of Chinese who registered under the act of May 5, 1892, was 13,243. No Chinese have as yet been deported under said act so far as this Department is advised.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. HAMLIN,
Acting Secretary.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Circular.]

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 7, 1892.

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

The act approved May 5, 1892, entitled "An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," and continuing in force for a period of ten years from said date all laws then in force prohibiting and regulating the coming into this country of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent, is printed below for the information and guidance of collectors of customs, collectors of internal revenue, Chinese inspectors, and all other persons concerned.

The several acts of Congress upon the subject referred to in said act approved May 5, 1892, are also appended for general information.

The act approved September 13, 1888, being dependent upon the ratification of the then pending treaty with China, which treaty was not ratified, is omitted.

The instructions heretofore prescribed for the guidance of officers whose duty it is to enforce these laws will continue to be observed.

Regulations will be hereafter prescribed as to the certificates which are to be issued within one year from the date of the passage of the act approved May 5, 1892, to Chinese laborers now within the limits of the United States, and to Chinese persons other than laborers having a right to be and remain in the United States, and who may desire to obtain such certificates as evidence of such right.

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

[PUBLIC No. 50.]

AN ACT to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming into this country of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent are hereby continued in force for a period of ten years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent, when convicted and adjudged under any of said laws to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States, shall be removed from the United States to China, unless he or they shall make it appear to the justice, judge, or commissioner before whom he or they are tried that he or they are subjects or citizens of some other country, in which case he or they shall be removed from the United States to such country: *Provided,* That in any case where such other country of which such Chinese person shall claim to be a citizen or subject shall demand any tax as a condition of the removal of such person to that country, he or she shall be removed to China.

SEC. 3. That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent arrested under the provisions of this act or the acts hereby extended shall be adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States unless such person shall establish, by affirmative proof, to the satisfaction of such justice, judge, or commissioner, his lawful right to remain in the United States.

SEC. 4. That any such Chinese person or person of Chinese descent convicted and adjudged to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a period of not exceeding one year and thereafter removed from the United States, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 5. That after the passage of this act, on an application to any judge or court of the United States in the first instance for a writ of habeas corpus, by a Chinese person seeking to land in the United States, to whom that privilege has been denied, no bail shall be allowed, and such application shall be heard and determined promptly without unnecessary delay.

SEC. 6. And it shall be the duty of all Chinese laborers within the limits of the United States at the time of the passage of this act, and who are entitled to remain in the United States, to apply to the collector of internal revenue of their respective districts, within one year after the passage of this act, for a certificate of residence, and any Chinese laborer within the limits of the United States who shall neglect, fail, or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act, or who, after one year from the passage hereof, shall be found within the jurisdiction of the United States without such certificate of residence, shall be deemed and adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States, and may be arrested by any United States customs official, collector of internal revenue or his deputies, United States marshal or his deputies, and taken before a United States judge, whose duty it shall be to order that he be deported from the United States as hereinbefore provided, unless he shall establish clearly to the satisfaction of said judge that by reason of accident, sickness, or other unavoidable cause, he has been unable to procure his certificate, and to the satisfaction of the court, and by at least one credible white witness, that he was a resident of the United States at the time of the passage of this act; and if upon the hearing it shall appear that he is so entitled to a certificate, it shall be granted upon his paying the cost. Should it appear that said Chinaman had procured a certificate which has been lost or destroyed, he shall be detained and judgment suspended a reasonable time to enable him to procure a duplicate from the officer granting it, and in such cases the cost of said arrest and trial shall be in the discretion of the court. And any Chinese person, other than a Chinese laborer, having a right to be and remain in the United States, desiring such certificate as evidence of such right, may apply for and receive the same without charge.

SEC. 7. That immediately after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the efficient execution of this act, and shall prescribe the necessary forms and furnish the necessary blanks to enable collectors of internal revenue to issue the certificates required hereby, and make such provisions that certificates may be procured in localities convenient to the applicants. Such certificates shall be issued without charge to the applicant, and shall contain the name, age, local residence, and occupation of the applicant, and such other description of the applicant as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the collector of internal revenue for the district within which such Chinaman makes application.

SEC. 8. That any person who shall knowingly and falsely alter or substitute any name for the name written in such certificate or forge such certificate, or knowingly utter any forged or fraudulent certificate, or falsely personate any person named in such certificate, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term of not more than five years.

SEC. 9. The Secretary of the Treasury may authorize the payment of such compensation in the nature of fees to the collectors of internal revenue, for services performed under the provisions of this act, in addition to salaries now allowed by law, as he shall deem necessary, not exceeding the sum of one dollar for each certificate issued.

Approved May 5, 1892.

AN ACT to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese.

Whereas, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, the coming of Chinese laborers to this country endangers the good order of certain localities within the territory thereof: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this act, and until the expiration of ten years next after the passage of this act, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be, and the same is hereby, suspended; and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come, or, having so come after the expiration of said ninety days, to remain within the United States.

SEC. 2. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on such vessel, and land or permit to be landed, any Chinese laborer,

from any foreign port or place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such Chinese laborer so brought, and may be also imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3. That the two foregoing sections shall not apply to Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty, or who shall have come into the same before the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this act, and who shall produce to such master before going on board such vessel, and shall produce to the collector of the port in the United States at which such vessel shall arrive, the evidence hereinafter in this act required of his being one of the laborers in this section mentioned; nor shall the two foregoing sections apply to the case of any master whose vessel, being bound to a port not within the United States, shall come within the jurisdiction of the United States by reason of being in distress or in stress of weather, or touching at any port of the United States on its voyage to any foreign port or place: *Provided*, That all Chinese laborers brought on such vessel shall depart with the vessel on leaving port.

*[SEC. 4. That for the purpose of properly identifying Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty, or who shall have come into the same before the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this act, and in order to furnish them with the proper evidence of their right to go from and come to the United States of their free will and accord, as provided by the treaty between the United States and China dated November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, the collector of customs of the district from which any such Chinese laborer shall depart from the United States shall, in person or by deputy, go on board each vessel having on board any such Chinese laborer and cleared or about to sail from his district for a foreign port, and on such vessel make a list of all such Chinese laborers, which shall be entered in registry books to be kept for that purpose, in which shall be stated the name, age, occupation, last place of residence, physical marks or peculiarities, and all facts necessary for the identification of each of such Chinese laborers, which books shall be safely kept in the custom-house; and every such Chinese laborer so departing from the United States shall be entitled to, and shall receive, free of any charge or cost upon application therefor, from the collector or his deputy, at the time such list is taken, a certificate, signed by the collector or his deputy and attested by his seal of office, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, which certificate shall contain a statement of the name, age, occupation, last place of residence, personal description, and facts of identification of the Chinese laborer to whom the certificate is issued, corresponding with the said list and registry in all particulars. In case any Chinese laborer after having received such certificate shall leave such vessel before her departure he shall deliver his certificate to the master of the vessel, and if such Chinese laborer shall fail to return to such vessel before her departure from port the certificate shall be delivered by the master to the collector of customs for cancellation. The certificate herein provided for shall entitle the Chinese laborer to whom the same is issued to return to and re-enter the United States upon producing and delivering the same to the collector of customs of the district at which such Chinese laborer shall seek to re-enter; and upon delivery of such certificate by such Chinese laborer to the collector of customs at the time of re-entry in the United States, said collector shall cause the same to be filed in the custom-house and duly canceled.]

*[SEC. 5. That any Chinese laborer mentioned in section four of this act being in the United States, and desiring to depart from the United States by land, shall have the right to demand and receive, free of charge or cost, a certificate of identification similar to that provided for in section four of this act to be issued to such Chinese laborers as may desire to leave the United States by water; and it is hereby made the duty of the collector of customs of the district next adjoining the foreign country to which said Chinese laborer desires to go to issue such certificate, free of charge or cost, upon application by such Chinese laborer, and to enter the same upon registry books to be kept by him for the purpose, as provided for in section four of this act.]

SEC. 6. That in order to the faithful execution of articles one and two of the treaty in this act before mentioned, every Chinese person other than a laborer who may be entitled by said treaty and this act to come within the United States, and who shall be about to come to the United States, shall be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government in each case, such identity to be evidenced by a certificate issued under the authority of said Government, which certificate shall be in the English language or (if not in the English language) accompanied by a translation into English, stating such right to come, and which certificate shall state the name, title, or

*See act approved October 1. 1888, which prohibits the issuance of certificates of identity of Chinese laborers and declares void such certificates theretofore issued.

official rank, if any, the age, height, and all physical peculiarities, former and present occupation or profession, and place of residence in China of the person to whom the certificate is issued and that such person is entitled conformably to the treaty in this act mentioned to come within the United States. Such certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the fact set forth therein, and shall be produced to the collector of customs, or his deputy, of the port in the district in the United States at which the person named therein shall arrive.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall knowingly and falsely alter or substitute any name for the name written in such certificate or forge any such certificate, or knowingly utter any forged or fraudulent certificate, or falsely personate any person named in any such certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in a penitentiary for a term of not more than five years.

SEC. 8. That the master of any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place shall, at the same time he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making a report of the entry of the vessel pursuant to law, in addition to the other matter required to be reported, and before landing, or permitting to land, any Chinese passengers, deliver and report to the collector of customs of the district in which such vessels shall have arrived a separate list of all Chinese passengers taken on board his vessel at any foreign port or place, and all such passengers on board the vessel at that time. Such lists shall show the names of such passengers (and if accredited officers of the Chinese Government traveling on the business of that Government, or their servants, with a note of such facts), and the names and other particulars, as shown by their respective certificates; and such list shall be sworn to by the master in the manner required by law in relation to the manifest of the cargo. Any willful refusal or neglect of any such master to comply with the provisions of this section shall incur the same penalties and forfeiture as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo.

SEC. 9. That before any Chinese passengers are landed from any such vessel, the collector or his deputy shall proceed to examine such passengers, comparing the certificates with the list and with the passengers; and no passenger shall be allowed to land in the United States from such vessel in violation of law.

SEC. 10. That every vessel whose master shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and condemnation in any district of the United States into which such vessel may enter or in which she may be found.

SEC. 11. That any person who shall knowingly bring into or cause to be brought into the United States by land, or who shall knowingly aid or abet the same, or aid or abet the landing in the United States from any vessel of any Chinese person not lawfully entitled to enter the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 12. That no Chinese person shall be permitted to enter the United States by land without producing to the proper officer of customs the certificate in this act required of Chinese persons seeking to land from a vessel. And any Chinese person found unlawfully within the United States shall be caused to be removed therefrom to the country from whence he came, by direction of the President of the United States, and at the cost of the United States, after being brought before some justice, judge, or commissioner of a court of the United States and found to be one not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States.

SEC. 13. That this act shall not apply to diplomatic and other officers of the Chinese Government traveling upon the business of that Government, whose credentials shall be taken as equivalent to the certificate in this act mentioned, and shall exempt them and their body and household servants from the provisions of this act as to other Chinese persons.

SEC. 14. That hereafter no State court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. That the words "Chinese laborers," wherever used in this act, shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining.

Approved, May 6, 1882.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese, approved May sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one of the act entitled "An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese," approved May sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Whereas in the opinion of the Government of the United States the coming of Chi-

nese laborers to this country endangers the good order of certain localities within the territory thereof: Therefore

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the expiration of ten years next after the passage of this act, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be, and the same is hereby, suspended, and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come from any foreign port or place, or having so come to remain within the United States."

Section two of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on such vessel, and land, or attempt to land, or permit to be landed any Chinese laborer, from any foreign port or place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such Chinese laborer so brought, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year."

Section three of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. That the two foregoing sections shall not apply to Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty, or who shall have come into the same before the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of the act to which this act is amendatory, nor shall said sections apply to Chinese laborers, who shall produce to such master before going on board such vessel, and shall produce to the collector of the port in the United States at which such vessel shall arrive, the evidence hereinafter in this act required of his being one of the laborers in this section mentioned; nor shall the two foregoing sections apply to the case of any master whose vessel, being bound to a port not within the United States, shall come within the jurisdiction of the United States by reason of being in distress or in stress of weather, or touching at any port of the United States on its voyage to any foreign port or place: *Provided,* That all Chinese laborers brought on such vessel shall not be permitted to land except in case of absolute necessity, and must depart with the vessel on leaving port."

Section four of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

*["SEC. 4. That for the purpose of properly identifying Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty, or who shall have come into the same before the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of the act to which this act is amendatory, and in order to furnish them with the proper evidence of their right to go from and come to the United States as provided by the said act and the treaty between the United States and China dated November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, the collector of customs of the district from which any such Chinese laborer shall depart from the United States shall, in person or by deputy, go on board each vessel having on board any such Chinese laborer, and cleared or about to sail from his district for a foreign port, and on such vessel make a list of all such Chinese laborers, which shall be entered in registry-books to be kept for that purpose, in which shall be stated the individual, family, and tribal name in full, the age, occupation, when and where followed, last place of residence, physical marks or peculiarities, and all facts necessary for the identification of each such Chinese laborers, which books shall be safely kept in the custom-house; and every such Chinese laborer so departing from the United States shall be entitled to and shall receive, free of any charge or cost upon application therefor, from the collector or his deputy, in the name of said collector and attested by said collector's seal of office, at the time such list is taken, a certificate, signed by the collector or his deputy and attested by his seal of office, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, which certificate shall contain a statement of the individual, family, and tribal name in full, age, occupation, when and where followed, of the Chinese laborer to whom the certificate is issued, corresponding with the said list and registry in all particulars. In case any Chinese laborer, after having received such certificate, shall leave such vessel before her departure, he shall deliver his certificate to the master of the vessel; and if such Chinese laborer shall fail to return to such vessel before her departure from port, the certificate shall be delivered by the master to the collector of customs for cancellation. The certificate herein provided for shall entitle the Chinese laborer to whom the same is issued to return to and re-enter the United States upon producing and delivering the same to the collector of customs of the district at which such Chinese laborer shall seek to re-enter, and said certificate shall be the only evidence permissible to establish his right of re-entry; and upon delivering of such certificate by such Chinese laborer to the collector of customs at the time of re-entry in the United States, said collector shall cause the same to be filed in the custom-house and duly canceled."]

* See act approved October 1, 1888, which prohibits the issuance of certificates of identity of Chinese laborers, and declares void such certificates theretofore issued

Section six of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. That in order to the faithful execution of the provisions of this act, every Chinese person other than a laborer, who may be entitled by said treaty or this act to come within the United States, and who shall be about to come to the United States shall obtain the permission of and be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government, or of such other foreign government of which at the time such Chinese person shall be a subject, in each case to be evidenced by a certificate issued by such government, which certificate shall be in the English language and shall show such permission, with the name of the permitted person in his or her proper signature, and which certificate shall state the individual, family, and tribal name in full, title or official rank, if any, the age, height, and all physical peculiarities, former and present occupation or profession, when and where and how long pursued, and place of residence of the person to whom the certificate is issued, and that such person is entitled by this act to come within the United States. If the person so applying for a certificate shall be a merchant said certificate shall, in addition to above requirements, state the nature, character, and estimated value of the business carried on by him prior to and at the time of his application as aforesaid: *Provided*, That nothing in this act nor in said treaty shall be construed as embracing within the meaning of the word 'merchant,' hucksters, peddlers, or those engaged in taking, drying, or otherwise preserving shell or other fish for home consumption or exportation. If the certificate be sought for the purpose of travel for curiosity, it shall also state whether the applicant intends to pass through or travel within the United States, together with his financial standing in the country from which such certificate is desired. The certificate provided for in this act, and the identity of the person named therein, shall, before such person goes on board any vessel to proceed to the United States, be vided by the indorsement of the diplomatic representatives of the United States in the foreign country from which said certificate issues, or of the consular representative of the United States at the port or place from which the person named in the certificate is about to depart; and such diplomatic representative or consular representative whose indorsement is so required is hereby empowered, and it shall be his duty, before indorsing such certificate as aforesaid, to examine into the truth of the statements set forth in said certificate, and if he shall find upon examination that said or any of the statements therein contained are untrue it shall be his duty to refuse to indorse the same. Such certificate vided as aforesaid shall be prima facie evidence of the facts set forth therein, and shall be produced to the collector of customs of the port in the district in the United States at which the person named therein shall arrive, and afterward produced to the proper authorities of the United States whenever lawfully demanded, and shall be the sole evidence permissible on the part of the person so producing the same to establish a right of entry into the United States; but said certificate may be controverted and the facts therein stated disproved by the United States authorities."

Section eight of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. That the master of any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place shall, at the same time he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making a report of the entry of the vessel pursuant to law in addition to the other matter required to be reported, and before landing, or permitting to land, any Chinese passengers, deliver and report to the collector of customs of the district in which such vessels shall have arrived a separate list of all Chinese passengers taken on board his vessel at any foreign port or place, and all such passengers on board the vessel at that time. Such list shall show the names of such passengers (and if accredited officers of the Chinese or of any other foreign government, traveling on the business of that government, or their servants, with a note of such facts) and the names and other particulars as shown by their respective certificates; and such list shall be sworn to by the master in the manner required by law in relation to the manifest of the cargo. Any refusal or willful neglect of any such master to comply with the provisions of this section shall incur the same penalties and forfeiture as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo."

Section ten of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. That every vessel whose master shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and condemnation in any district of the United States into which such vessel may enter or in which she may be found."

Section eleven of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. That any person who shall knowingly bring into or cause to be brought into the United States by land, or who shall aid or abet the same, or aid or abet the landing in the United States from any vessel, of any Chinese person not lawfully entitled to enter the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and

shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year."

Section twelve of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. That no Chinese person shall be permitted to enter the United States by land without producing to the proper officer of customs the certificate in this act required of Chinese persons seeking to land from a vessel; and any Chinese person found unlawfully within the United States shall be caused to be removed therefrom to the country from whence he came, and at the cost of the United States, after being brought before some justice, judge, or commissioner of a court of the United States and found to be one not lawfully entitled to be or to remain in the United States; and in all such cases the person who brought or aided in bringing such person to the United States shall be liable to the Government of the United States for all necessary expenses incurred in such investigation and removal; and all peace officers of the several States and Territories of the United States are hereby invested with the same authority as a marshal or United States marshal in reference to carrying out the provisions of this act or the act of which this is amendatory, as a marshal or deputy marshal of the United States, and shall be entitled to like compensation to be audited and paid by the same officers; and the United States shall pay all costs and charges for the maintenance and return of any Chinese person having the certificate prescribed by law as entitling such Chinese person to come into the United States who may not have been permitted to land from any vessel by reason of any of the provisions of this act."

Section thirteen of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 13. That this act shall not apply to diplomatic and other officers of the Chinese or other governments traveling upon the business of that government, whose credentials shall be taken as equivalent to the certificate in this act mentioned, and shall exempt them and their body and household servants from the provisions of this act as to other Chinese persons."

Section fifteen of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. That the provisions of this act shall apply to all subjects of China and Chinese, whether subjects of China or any other foreign power, and the words Chinese laborers, wherever used in this act shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining."

SEC. 16. That any violation of any of the provisions of this act, or of the act of which this is amendatory, the punishment of which is not otherwise herein provided for, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 17. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect any prosecution or other proceeding criminal or civil, begun under the act of which this is amendatory; but such prosecution or other proceeding, criminal or civil, shall proceed as if this act had not been passed.

Approved, July 5, 1884.

AN ACT a supplement to an act entitled "An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese," approved the sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any Chinese laborer who shall at any time heretofore have been, or who may now or hereafter be, a resident within the United States, and who shall have departed, or shall depart, therefrom, and shall not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to, or remain in, the United States.

SEC. 2. That no certificates of identity provided for in the fourth and fifth sections of the act to which this is a supplement shall hereafter be issued; and every certificate heretofore issued in pursuance thereof is hereby declared void and of no effect, and the Chinese laborer claiming admission by virtue thereof shall not be permitted to enter the United States.

SEC. 3. That all the duties prescribed, liabilities, penalties, and forfeitures imposed, and the powers conferred by the second, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth sections of the act to which this is a supplement are hereby extended and made applicable to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. That all such part or parts of the act to which this is a supplement as are inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, October 1, 1888.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1892.

To collectors of internal revenue:

Section 6 of the act of Congress approved May 5, 1892, entitled "An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," provides that it shall be the duty of all Chinese laborers within the limits of the United States at the time of the passage of this act, and who are entitled to remain in the United States, to apply to the collector of internal revenue of their respective districts within one year after the passage of this act for a certificate of residence.

Section 7 of said act provides that such certificates shall be issued without charge to the applicant, and shall contain the name, age, legal residence, and occupation of the applicant, and such other description of the applicant as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the collector of internal revenue for the district in which such Chinaman makes application.

The honorable Secretary has issued the accompanying rules and regulations, deemed necessary by him for the execution of this act, and copies of such regulations will be furnished to collectors of internal revenue. Certificates are being prepared and will be forwarded to collectors upon requisitions made by letter to this office.

Collectors of internal revenue are hereby required to see that certificates of residence are issued to such Chinese persons as are entitled to them, and to deliver such certificates in localities convenient to the applicants. Collectors will be careful to accurately fill out the original and duplicate certificates and the stubs thereof, and to see that a correct photograph of the applicant is attached to the original and duplicate certificate, and also to the application.

The duplicate certificate and the application will be kept on file in the office of the collector in whose district the applicant resides.

The stubs, properly filled out, will be forwarded to this office as soon as the certificates contained in book are consumed.

At the close of business on May 5, 1893, all books of certificates wholly or partially used will be promptly returned to this office, with the stubs of the certificates issued therefrom correctly filled out.

JOHN W. MASON,
Commissioner.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENCE TO CHINESE LABORERS, AND CHINESE PERSONS OTHER THAN LABORERS, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF MAY 5, 1892.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 7, 1892.

Section 7 of the act of Congress approved May 5, 1892, entitled "An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," provides "that immediately after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the efficient execution of this act, and shall prescribe the necessary forms and furnish the necessary blanks to enable the collectors of internal revenue to issue the certificates required hereby, and make such provision that certificates may be procured in localities convenient to the applicants," etc.

In accordance with the foregoing authority, the following rules and regulations are prescribed for the purposes therein indicated, to wit:

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENCE.

Collectors of internal revenue will receive applications on the following form, at their own offices, from such Chinese as are conveniently located thereto, and will cause their deputies to proceed to the towns or cities in their respective divisions where any considerable number of Chinese are residing, for the purpose of receiving applications.

No. —

Application of Chinese laborer (or Chinese person other than laborer) for certificate of residence under act of May 5, 1892.

I, ———, a Chinese, ——— hereby make application to the collector of internal revenue for the ——— district of ——— for a certificate of residence under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 5, 1892, and state that I arrived in the United States on the ——— day of ———, 18—, at the port of ———, per ———

and that I was lawfully within the limits of the United States residing at ———, ———, on the 5th day of May, 1892. That my age was ——— years on my last birthday, and that my present local residence is at ———, and my occupation is ———.

I further state that a true photographic likeness of myself is affixed to this application.

(Sign here.) ——— ———,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ——— day of ———, 189—, at ———, ———.

Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, ——— District ———.

[Photograph to be affixed here.]

NOTE.—If the applicant can sign his name in English it is preferred that he should do so. If he can not sign in English let him sign in Chinese characters, the deputy collector in that case writing the English equivalent underneath the signature. If the applicant can not write his name at all let him make his mark in the usual form.

No applications will be received later than May 5, 1893.

Collectors and deputies will give such notice through leading Chinese, or by notices posted in the Chinese quarter of the various localities, as will be sufficient to apprise all Chinese residing in their districts of their readiness to receive applications and the time and place where they may be made.

All applications received by deputies must be forwarded to the collector's office, from whose office all certificates of residence will be issued, and sent to the deputy for delivery.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Every applicant will be required to furnish three unmounted photographic likenesses of himself or herself, one to be affixed to the application and two to be affixed to the certificate of residence, one to the original and one to the duplicate. These photographs will be securely affixed to the papers by strongly adhesive paste. Great care will be taken in receiving the photographs to see that they accurately represent the features of the applicant.

If the collector or his deputies have any doubt in regard to the correctness of the photograph presented, they will refuse to receive the application and require a correct one.

The photographs shall be sun pictures, such as are usually known as card photographs, of sufficient size and distinctness to plainly and accurately represent the entire face of the applicant, the head to be not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from base of hair to base of chin. No tintype or other metal picture will be received.

AFFIDAVITS OF WITNESSES.

The affidavits of two credible witnesses of good character to the fact of residence and lawful status within the United States must be furnished with every application. These affidavits shall be, in substance, as follows:

Affidavits of witnesses to application of Chinese laborer (or Chinese person other than laborer) for certificate of residence.

We, ——— ———, residing at ———, ———, do solemnly swear that we are well acquainted with ——— ———, a Chinese ———, whose application for a certificate of residence is set forth on a preceding page; that we know of our own knowledge that on the 5th day of May, 1892, said ——— was within the limits of the United States, residing at ———, and we are informed and verily believe that said ——— arrived in the United States on the ——— day of ———, 18—, per ———, and was lawfully within the United States on said 5th day of May, 1892; that the said applicant now resides at ———, and is by occupation a ———, and that the photograph affixed to the foregoing application is a correct likeness of said applicant.

Signature of witnesses: ——— ———.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ——— day of ———, 189—.

*Deputy Collector Internal Revenue,
——— District of ———.*

If the applicant is unable to furnish such witnesses satisfactory to the collector or his deputy, his application will be rejected, unless he shall furnish other proof of his right to remain in the United States, in which case the application, with the

proofs presented, shall be forwarded to the commissioner of internal revenue for his decision.

The witnesses must appear before the collector or his deputy, and be fully questioned in regard to their testimony before being sworn.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENCE.

Certificates of residence in the following form will be furnished, bound in books of one hundred each, and numbered consecutively from 1 upwards, to wit:

(Original.)

No. —.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Certificate of residence issued to Chinese laborer (or Chinese person other than laborer) under the provisions of the act of May 5, 1892.

This is to certify that —, a Chinese —, now residing at —, has made application, No. —, to me for a certificate of residence under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 5, 1892, and I certify that it appears from the affidavits of witnesses submitted with said application that said — was within the limits of the United States at the time of the passage of said act, and was then residing at —, and that he was at that time lawfully entitled to remain in the United States, and that the following is a descriptive list of said Chinese —:

Name.	Age.	Local residence.	Occupation.	Height.	Color of eyes.	Complexion.	Physical marks or peculiarities for identification.

And as a further means of identification I have affixed hereto a photographic likeness of said —.

Given under my hand and seal this — day of —, 189—, at —, State of —.

[COLLECTOR'S SEAL.]

—,
Collector of Internal Revenue,
— District of —.

[Photograph to be affixed here.]

(Stub.)

Name.

Age.

Local residence.

Occupation.

Height.

Color of eyes.

Complexion.

Physical marks or peculiarities for identification.

The original, duplicate, and stub will be printed on one page, so that the original and duplicate can be cut off, leaving the stub in the book.

All books of certificates must be kept in the collector's office and all certificates must be issued from there.

All certificates must be accounted for, and if any certificate is destroyed before being issued an affidavit must be attached to the book in which it was contained showing the facts in regard to its destruction.

After signing the certificate, and before issue, the collector must affix his official seal thereto in such a manner that part of the seal impression will be made on the photograph, and, in addition thereto, he will write across the photograph in red ink (but not across the features) the number of the certificate and the name of the Chinese person.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENCE TO CHINESE PERSONS OTHER THAN LABORERS.

The same forms will be used in issuing certificates of residence to Chinese persons other than laborers as are used in issuing certificates to laborers, by inserting between the words "Chinese" and "laborers," wherever they should occur in said forms, the words "person other than," a blank space being provided in each form sufficient to admit of writing the four words "person other than laborer."

ISSUE OF DUPLICATE ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES.

In all cases of loss or destruction of original certificates of residence where it can be established to the satisfaction of the collector of the district in which the certificate was issued that such loss or destruction was accidental and without fault or negligence on the part of the applicant, a duplicate of the original may be issued under the same conditions that governed the original issue. Across the face of each of such duplicates so issued and the stub thereof the collector shall write, in red ink, the words "Issued in lieu of original certificate No. —, which, upon evidence submitted, appears to have been unavoidably lost" [or destroyed, as the case may be], to which shall be attached the collector's official signature. And upon the issue of every such duplicate certificate the collector shall, by circular letter, report the fact to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and to each collector of internal revenue, embracing in such report the serial number of the certificate for which the duplicate was issued and the name and personal description of the person to whom issued, as appearing in the original application.

COLLECTOR'S RECORD OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

Collectors of internal revenue will keep in their offices an alphabetical record of all certificates of residence issued. A suitable book for this purpose will be prepared by the Treasury Department and furnished to collectors in due time.

DEFINITIONS.

The persons referred to in the acts of Congress to which these regulations apply, and whose immigration into the United States is prohibited, are limited to Chinese laborers. No class of Chinese are prohibited from coming into the United States, or remaining here, except such as may properly and within the meaning of said statutes be known as "laborers." But persons other than laborers must present as a condition precedent to landing the certificate required by section 6 of the act approved July 5, 1884.

Collectors of internal revenue and their deputies are instructed that all classes of skilled and unskilled laborers, and persons employed in mining, as well as hucksters, peddlers, and persons engaged in taking and drying or otherwise preserving shells or fish for home consumption or exportation and laundrymen shall be classed as laborers. Persons who are employed in stores but who are not owners or part owners in the business shall be classed as laborers. A person to be exempted from the operations of this law as a merchant must be an owner or part owner of a bona fide mercantile establishment.

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

[Circular.]

CHINESE EXHIBITORS AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1892.

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

In a joint resolution of Congress approved August 5, 1892, it is provided: " * * * and the acts of Congress prohibiting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, and the acts amendatory of these acts, shall not be so construed, nor shall anything therein operate to prevent, hinder, or in anywise restrict any foreign exhibitor, representative, or citizen of a foreign nation or the holder who is a citizen of a foreign nation of any concession or privilege from the World's Columbian Exposition, from bringing into the United States, under contract, such mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employes, natives of their respective foreign countries, as they, or any of them, may deem necessary for the purpose



of making preparation for installing or conducting their exhibits, or of preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under or by virtue of or pertaining to any concession or privilege which may have been granted by the World's Columbian Exposition in connection with such Exposition." * * *

In pursuance of said joint resolution collectors of customs at ports where Chinese persons, who are exhibitors or employes of exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition, may first arrive, are instructed to admit such persons upon the presentation to them of satisfactory evidence that they are bona fide exhibitors or employes whose services are required by such exhibitors at the Exposition.

In such cases the certificate required by the sixth section of the act approved May 6, 1882, as amended by the act approved July 5, 1884, will not be required.

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1893.

To collectors of internal revenue:

Section 6 of the act of Congress approved May 5, 1892, entitled "An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," provides that it shall be the duty of all Chinese laborers within the limits of the United States at the time of the passage of this act, and who are entitled to remain in the United States, to apply to the collector of internal revenue of their respective districts within one year after the passage of this act for a certificate of residence.

Section 7 of said act provides that such certificates shall be issued without charge to the applicant, and shall contain the name, age, legal residence, and occupation of the applicant, and such other description of the applicant as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the collector of internal revenue for the district in which such Chinaman makes application.

The honorable Secretary has issued the accompanying revised rules and regulations, deemed necessary by him for the execution of this act, and copies of such regulations will be furnished to collectors of internal revenue.

Collectors of internal revenue are hereby required to see that certificates of residence are issued to such Chinese persons as are entitled to them, and to deliver such certificates in localities convenient to the applicants. Collectors will be careful to accurately fill out the original and duplicate certificates and the stubs thereof.

The duplicate certificate and the application will be kept on file in the office of the collector in whose district the applicant resides.

The stubs, properly filled out, will be forwarded to this office as soon as the certificates contained in book are consumed.

At the close of business on May 5, 1893, all books of certificates wholly or partially used will be promptly returned to this office, with the stubs of the certificates issued therefrom correctly filled out.

JOHN W. MASON,
Commissioner.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENCE TO CHINESE
LABORERS, AND CHINESE PERSONS OTHER THAN LABORERS, UNDER THE PRO-
VISIONS OF THE ACT OF MAY 5, 1892.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1893.

Section 7 of the act of Congress approved May 5, 1892, entitled "An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," provides "that immediately after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the efficient execution of this act, and shall prescribe the necessary forms and furnish the necessary blanks to enable the collectors of internal revenue to issue the certificates required hereby, and make such provision that certificates may be procured in localities convenient to the applicants," etc.

In accordance with the foregoing authority, the following rules and regulations are prescribed for the purposes therein indicated, to wit:

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENCE.

Collectors of internal revenue will receive applications on the following form, at their own offices, from such Chinese as are conveniently located thereto, and will

cause their deputies to proceed to the towns or cities in their respective divisions where any considerable number of Chinese are residing, for the purpose of receiving applications:

No. —.

Application of Chinese laborer (or Chinese person other than laborer) for certificate of residence under act of May 5, 1892.

I, ———, a Chinese ———, hereby make application to the collector of internal revenue for the ——— district of ——— for a certificate of residence under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 5, 1892, and state that I arrived in the United States on the ——— day of ———, 18—, at the port of ———, per ———, and that I was lawfully within the limits of the United States residing at ———, on the 5th day of May, 1892. That my age was ——— years on my last birthday, and that my present local residence is at ———, and my occupation is ———.

(Sign here.) ———.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ——— day of ———, 189—, at ———, ———.

Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, ——— District ———.

No applications will be received later than May 5, 1893.

Collectors and deputies will give such notice through leading Chinese, or by notices posted in the Chinese quarter of the various localities, as will be sufficient to apprise all Chinese residing in their districts of their readiness to receive applications and the time and place where they may be made.

All applications received by deputies must be forwarded to the collector's office, from whose office all certificates of residence will be issued, and sent to the deputy for delivery.

AFFIDAVIT OF WITNESS.

The affidavit of at least one credible witness of good character to the fact of residence and lawful status within the United States must be furnished with every application. These affidavits shall be, in substance, as follows:

Affidavit of witness to application of Chinese laborer (or Chinese person other than laborer) for certificate of residence.

I, ———, residing at ———, ———, do solemnly swear that I am well acquainted with ———, a Chinese ——— whose application for a certificate of residence is set forth on a preceding page; that I know of my own knowledge that on the 5th day of May, 1892, said ——— was within the limits of the United States, residing at ———, and I am informed and verily believe that said ——— arrived in the United States on the ——— day of ———, 18—, per ———, and was lawfully within the United States on said 5th day of May, 1892; that the said applicant now resides at ———, and is by occupation a ———.

Signature of witness: ———.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ——— day of ———, 189—.

Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, ——— District of ———.

If the applicant is unable to furnish such witness satisfactory to the collector or his deputy, his application will be rejected, unless he shall furnish other proof of his right to remain in the United States, in which case the application with the proofs presented shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his decision.

The witness must appear before the collector or his deputy, and be fully questioned in regard to his testimony before being sworn.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE OF RESIDENCE.

Certificates of residence in the following form will be furnished, bound in books of one hundred each, and numbered consecutively from 1 upward, to wit:

(Original.)

No. —.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Certificate of residence issued to Chinese laborer (or Chinese person other than laborer) under the provisions of the act of May 5, 1892.

This is to certify that —, a Chinese — now residing at —, has made application, No. —, to me for a certificate of residence under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 5, 1892, and I certify that it appears from the affidavit of witness submitted with said application that said — was within the limits of the United States at the time of the passage of said act, and was then residing at —, and that he was at that time lawfully entitled to remain in the United States, and that the following is a descriptive list of said Chinese —:

Name.	Age.	Local residence.	Occupation.	Height.	Color of eyes.	Complexion.	Physical marks or peculiarities for identification.

Given under my hand and seal this — day of —, 189—, at —, State of —.

[COLLECTOR'S SEAL.]

Collector of Internal Revenue,
— District of —.

(Stub.)

Name.

Age.

Local residence.

Occupation.

Height.

Color of eyes.

Complexion.

Physical marks or peculiarities for identification.

The original, duplicate, and stub will be printed on one page so that the original and duplicate can be cut off, leaving the stub in the book.

All books of certificates must be kept in the collector's office and all certificates must be issued from there.

All certificates must be accounted for, and if any certificate is destroyed before being issued an affidavit must be attached to the book in which it was contained showing the facts in regard to its destruction.

After signing the certificate, and before issue, the collector must affix his official seal thereto.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENCE TO CHINESE PERSONS OTHER THAN LABORERS.

The same forms will be used in issuing certificates of residence to Chinese persons other than laborers as are used in issuing certificates to laborers, by inserting between the words "Chinese" and "laborers" wherever they should occur in said forms, the words "persons other than," a blank space being provided in each form sufficient to admit of writing the four words, "person other than laborer."

ISSUE OF DUPLICATE ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES.

In all cases of loss or destruction of original certificates of residence where it can be established to the satisfaction of the collector of the district in which the certificate was issued that such loss or destruction was accidental, and without fault or negligence on the part of the applicant, a duplicate of the original may be issued under the same conditions that governed the original issue. Across the face of each of such duplicates so issued and the stub thereof the collector shall write, in red ink, the words, "Issued in lieu of original certificate No. ——— which, upon evidence submitted, appears to have been unavoidably lost" [or destroyed, as the case may be], to which shall be attached the collector's official signature. And upon the issue of every such duplicate certificate the collector shall, by circular letter, report the fact to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and to each collector of internal revenue, embracing in such report the serial number of the certificate for which the duplicate was issued and the name and personal description of the person to whom issued, as appearing in the original application.

COLLECTOR'S RECORD OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

Collectors of internal revenue will keep in their offices an alphabetical record of all certificates of residence issued. A suitable book for this purpose will be prepared by the Treasury Department and furnished to collectors in due time.

DEFINITIONS.

The persons referred to in the acts of Congress to which these regulations apply, and whose immigration into the United States is prohibited, are limited to Chinese laborers. No class of Chinese are prohibited from coming into the United States, or remaining here, except such as may properly and within the meaning of said statutes be known as "laborers." But persons other than laborers must present as a condition precedent to landing the certificate required by section 6 of the act approved July 5, 1884.

Collectors of internal revenue and their deputies are instructed that all classes of skilled and unskilled laborers, and persons employed in mining, as well as hucksters, peddlers, and persons engaged in taking and drying or otherwise preserving shells or fish for home consumption or exportation, and laundrymen, shall be classed as laborers. Persons who are employed in stores, but who are not owners or part owners in the business, shall be classed as laborers. A person to be exempted from the operations of this law as a merchant must be an owner or part owner of a bona-fide mercantile establishment.

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary.

[Circular.]

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 4, 1893.

To collectors of internal revenue, collectors of customs, and all other customs officials of the United States:

The time within which Chinese laborers are required by the act of May 5, 1892, to procure certificates of residence will expire on the fifth day of the present month, and it is evident from the partial reports made to this Department by the collectors of internal revenue that in some of the States and Territories large numbers of such persons have failed or refused to make application as required by the law, but until complete reports are received the names and residences of those who have registered and procured certificates, and who are therefore exempt from arrest, can not be officially known.

Collectors of internal revenue and collectors of customs and all other customs officials of the United States are therefore instructed to refrain from making arrests under the provisions of the sixth section of the act approved May 5, 1892, entitled "An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," until further orders and instructions from this Department.

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 24, 1893.

SIR: By Department circular, dated the 4th instant, officers of this Department were instructed to refrain from making arrests under the provisions of the act approved May 5, 1892, entitled "An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," until otherwise directed. This order remains in force so far as it applies to Chinese persons who have failed to obtain certificates of residence under the provisions of the sixth section of said act, but who otherwise would have a right to remain in the United States.

It is known, however, that great numbers of Chinese laborers have entered the United States in violation of the provisions of the act approved May 6, 1882, as amended by the act approved July 5, 1884, and of the act approved October 1, 1888. Many of these persons have obtained admission upon false representations that they were not laborers, but merchants, and others have entered clandestinely from contiguous foreign territory.

Inviting your attention to the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sections of the act approved May 5, 1892, entitled "An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," which continue in force the provisions of previous acts prohibiting the coming into this country of Chinese laborers, and provide for the trial, imprisonment, and importation of such persons who under said laws are found to be not lawfully entitled to remain in the United States, you are directed to use all the means under your control to vigorously enforce said provisions of law and to take such measures as may be necessary to secure the arrest and prosecution of Chinese laborers who are unable to show that they have obtained lawful admission into the United States.

Respectfully yours,

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS,

H. Ex. 10—2

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